Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York,

Paris office, 22 Rue Louis le Grand.

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Disappointed by Mr. Bryan.

A Massachusetts man who has voted for Mr. BRYAN twice confesses that he was disappointed in his candidate when he heard "the Great Commoner," as he calls him, deliver an "oration" the other day. He was prepared to hear an eloquent speech, such as WENDELL PHILLIPS Or CHARLES SUMNER of treasured memory would have made, and he expected Mr. BRYAN to justify his support of him for

Mr. BBYAN looked well and sounded well, but his diction was slipshod and there was something wanting in the great man. The New England conscience was troubled. Why was Mr. BEYAN disappointing? Why did the real limp so far behind the ideal? Seeking to comprehend the slump in Presidential values, the Massachusetts man says in a candid letter to the Springfield Republican:

"Perhaps it was, and I am still puzzling over a little sense of inadequacy—a fear that in dealing with governmental problems he might not be able to work out the right results, although he states them with decision-a little suspicion that he does not idealise the common people enough, but stoops

The last part of this analysis has nothing to do with the first part, and is besides obscure, since the common people are all eagles, none of them crows, and every ballot marker a statesman and sovereign in his own right in Mr. BEYAN'S popular orations, which is all the idealisation that can reasonably be required. But the Massachusetts man is very "warm," as the children say, when he gropes after Mr. BRYAN's fitness to adno executive experience and has never given the slightest proof that he is a man of affairs. His knowledge of the structure and functions of the American system of government is not philosophi-Who ever heard him argue to the heart of a constitutional question, or use any but familiar maxims and trite phrases in dealing with government policy? No on international law. As a member of Congress he showed no aptitude for

legislation. He made orations on the tariff and was melodious and showy, but was not on speaking terms with schedules. He sounded well and was good to look at. He has never gone beneath the skin of a public question, although he has talked more than any man of his He never acquired the first prin ciples of finance, and probably never digested a statistical report.

Traditions, sentiments, party principles, the obvious moralities and policies borrowed from the Populists have been Mr. BRYAN's stock in trade. He has originated nothing, illuminated no problem, and has been oracular without being intellectual. The tolerance of Mr. BRYAN as a leader, teacher and prophet is not a reflection upon the intelligence of the American people, but a proof of their inexhaustible good nature. If would be a reflection upon Mr. BRYAN's intelligence to suppose that he takes himself as seriously as some of his admirers do. He must often wonder why he is allowed to capitalize the commonplace without challenge, and derive an unfailing income from it.

Mr. BRYAN is essentially a talker-s phonograph full of the records of the universal and common thought—and not a solver of problems; a facile promiser of reforms which other men attempt to carry out in travail. His administrative capacity must be doubted gravely by those who recognize his personal cherm and want to do him justice, because he talks too much to think deeply.

Our Massachusetts friend has bee hypnotized like thousands of his fellow countrymen by a voice and a presence there is neither wisdom nor force behind them. Mr. BRYAN is likely to disappoint any supporter who has the courage to submit him to the comparative test, even as an orator.

Breakdown of Compulsory Arbitration in New Zcaland.

Compulsory arbitration has been operstive in New Zealand for more than a dozen years, and this method of settling disputes and averting strikes has been extolled repeatedly as the true solution of the labor problem. Those who have en conversant with the working of the law, however, have been aware that neither employers nor employees were actisfied with it, and have predicted that soon or late it would be violated, although violation would be punishable with a fine or the alternative of imprisonment. The prediction has now been fulfilled, workmen having resorted to no fewer than three strikes during the last aix months. It looks, therefore, as if the experiment of compulsory arbitration

It was in November, 1906, that the first serious strike by workmen since the mulsery arbitration law became operative took place on the tramways in the city of Auckland, in North Island. workmen gained a victory, but there is no doubt that they defied the law and secured their demands without any appeal to the Arbitration Court. If the Government has not yet prosecuted both employers and employees for their BAUMANN discovered on the southeast breach of the law it is because the

ublic synspathizes with the men. On February 12 of the present year the sheep butchers employed at two of the large meat export works in the city of Wellington, also in North Island, struck for higher wages. As the yards were full of sheep and many thousands of animals were on the way to the works or ready for slaughtering, the men had the big companies at their mercy, and accordingly the latter gave way. While this strike was going on, another strike occurred at the Paeroa Freezing Works, in South Island. In this case it was the butchers' assistants, who were nonunionists, that struck; but as the butchers, who were unionists, sided with them, the works had to be closed down. nor could they be reopened until the owners had agreed that if the Arbitration Court increased the rate of wages the men should receive the extra pay

from the date of the strike.

In view of these incidents the Labor Department of the Colonial Government has promised that hereafter when a strike or lockout occurs it will take action at the earliest possible moment The promise has not allayed the feeling of insecurity among employers, because in the event of such strikes as those mentioned no fine that could be inflicted upon a labor union or upon individual workmen could compensate for the great sum of money which employers would lose if the strike were prolonged for even a few weeks. As a matter of fact, mos of the workmen would not be able to pay a heavy fine, and the alternative of sending them to prison would only make things worse for the employer, who probably would be unable to fill their places for some time. So far as the orises described were concerned, the arbitration act proved utterly valueles to the employer. No doubt punish ment might be visited, under the law, upon the striking employees, but the law provides no machinery for keeping a given industry going. It is practically impossible to compel men to work when they have made up their mind not to work, yet it is plain that in the cases named the loss resulting from the strikes did not stop with the employers, but

extended to producers. It is equally impracticable to prevent lockouts, if employers are convinced that it would be cheaper to pay a fine than to keep their works open at a loss. Four years ago, when a lockout of cabinetmakers took place in Auckland, Mr. SEDDON, then Premier and Minister for Labor, expressed the opinion that it was the Government's duty to find work for men looked out, whereupon the question was asked whether, when the conditions ninister the Government and make re- | were reversed through a strike of workform a vital force. Mr. BRYAN has had ; men, the Government would compensate the employer for running his business at a loss. The question, unanswered at the time, has been answered in the negative by the present Administration.

The outcome of the three strikes here mentioned is held by the secretary of the Employers' Federation to signify the complete breakdown of the Compulsory Arbitration act. It has convinced New Zealand workmen that a strike is a quicker and more effective means of securing higher wages than is the Arbitration Court, and the secretary believes that a number of labor unions will presently cancel their registration under the act, so as to be at liberty to apply the strike principle whenever the demands of workers are not acceded to by employers. It has always been admitted to be p that the Compulsory Arbitration law would be violated and that a resort to strikes would be made in times of adversity and of a general lowering of wages, but the proof that a recourse to strikes may be made successfully in times of prosperity and high wages has come as a surprise and a shock to the advocates of compulsory arbitration.

# The Survey of a Great Lake.

The survey of the coasts of Victoria Nyanza, begun by Commander WHITE-HOUSE in 1899, has just been completed It will now be possible to make a better map of this lake, the second largest body of fresh water in the world, than of any other of the large interior seas of Africa. The whole coast line has been surveyed by triangulation, and every bay, gulf and headland has been followed. The geographical results are important, for many new islands have been charted. the rectification of the shore line has resulted in many changes, and some geographical mysteries have been cleared up. WHITEHOUSE hunted, for example, for the country of Ugowe, reported by STANLEY, and it was long before he found that the name is applied only to a

mall town on the shore. WHITEHOUSE was thirteen months sur veying the northern or British half of the coasts, and when he completed this task he had mapped 2,200 miles of shore line. This work was so excellent and its usefulness in coastal navigation was so evident that the German Government arranged with him in 1903 to make a similar survey of the southern or German half of the coasts. There have been long periods of interruption, but the 5,000 miles of shore line are at length surveyed with a high degree of scientific accuracy, and the new map soon to be published will be the best we shall see of Victoria

Nyanza for many a year. In August next will occur the fortyninth anniversary of SPEKE's discovery of the lake. The maps of Victoria Nyanza, from SPEKE to WHITEHOUSE, Illustrate the great labor involved in attaining an accurate geographical idea of a large area. Only on the latest map will the details of the coasts be fairly well fixed. It is not surprising that SPEKE'S map gave a very erroneous idea of the size and shape of the lake, for he saw these thousands of miles of coasts only at one point on the southern shore and along the northwestern shores, STANLEY'S map was the result of a boat journey around the cossts, but in the northeast he covered the entire country of Kavirondo with the lake, he missed its large southwestern prolongation, and many other details were erroneous. So explorer followed explorer, each adding new details, such as the large gulf that

blunders of his own. We have had in use some twenty different maps of Victoria Nyanza, each differing in important

respects from the others. Five years ago a small steamer made the first circumnavigation of the lake, and last year the central regions were seen on the first crossing of the lake through its middle. The fact that we are now to have a really good map of this vast water expanse is only another illustration of the rapidity with which our knowledge of Africa is advancing.

Another Conspiracy Story. Pretexts to reject the Oklahoma Constitution which will be adopted at a special election on August 6 are rife in Washington. If the people vote for State officers as they voted for delegates to the constitutional convention, which was composed of twelve Republicans and 100 Democrats, the new State will be Democratic and its seven electoral votes might decide the Presidential election

next year. In the enabling act Congress gave the President authority to reject the Consti tution of Oklahoma as adopted if it failed to provide a republican form of gov ernment pursuant to the Federal Constitution. What was violative of that document might become a nice question dividing the lawyers of the Cabinet and the friends of court upon whom the President depends for light, if not for guidance: but some more solid ground for deferring Statehood for Oklahoma must be found than the exclusion from the suffrage of soldiers and sailors, which provision is said to have offended Mr. ROOSEVELT. It happens that Arkansas Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Montana, Ohio South Dakota and Texas withheld the pallot from persons in the United States military and naval service.

Nor is it a very grave criticism of the Oklahoma Constitution that it includes "many matters which might more properly be left for a State Legislature to enact after it had been elected." It is reported that the President is being urged o "veto" the Constitution, if adopted because the convention thus exceeded its powers. But a State Constitution is the fundamental law enacted by the people themselves and not by their represen tatives, who propose but do not dispose. It cannot be repealed or altered by representatives of the people: that is the prerogative of the people themselves. To entertain the view that the Constitution of Oklahoma, assuming its adoption as drawn, should be rejected because it deals with matters which should have been left to the Legislature s to regard the statute as superior to the fundamental law; whereas it is the purpose of a Constitution to prescribe limits beyond which the Legislature shall not go until the people themselves change

the Constitution. There are only two questions which the President can consider in dealing with a Constitution adopted by the people of Oklahoma: Does it conflict with the Federal Constitution? and does it comply with the conditions imposed by Congress in the enabling act? Any arbitrary decision of these questions would justify articles of impeachment. It is rue that the Oklahoma Constitution is a radical and remarkable document, in some particulars a risky experiment in government, but if the people who have to live under it don't like it a majority of the voters can amend it.

to keep Oklahoma out of the Union until after the Presidential election are Speaker CANNON, Representative JAMES E. WATson of Indiana, and DENNIS T. FLYNN. formerly the Territorial Delegate. It is said that the President has listened but made no sign. We confess to scepticism about stories of conspiracy emanating from Washington at this time. Uncle Joe has scotched one of them which committed him to the Fairbanks boom by saying impatiently that he is not a darned fool." Mr. WATSON has some reputation for hard sense and he is supposed to be familiar with constitutions law. And how can the President, who is not a candidate for a third term, be suspected of concern about the electoral vote of Oklahoma? Besides, it was a recruiting ground for the Rough Riders.

# Science and the Goat.

The agitation for pure or at least less impure milk has taken on particularly poignant aspects at the national capital where local science in conjunction with Federal science bids fair to solve the problem by the artless yet effective expedient of sealing up the sources of supply. Any one can see that if there be no milk at all one need not fear injury from a dangerous or even a doubtful article, and after looking over the various reme dies and defences proposed by the Dis trict wiseacres and the experts of the Department of Agriculture we think we can forecast that halcyon consummation. What with the tests that will condemn one class of milk to absolute obliteration and other tests that require the death of all cows yielding a different but equally homicidal kind of milk, it would appear that the conundrum, so far as Washington is concerned, is in a fair way to final elimination.

Why no one has ever thought of this before it is more than difficult to imagine. We have had for our guidance the highly instructive example of that complacent Asiatic potentate who bosated of a perfect peace of mind because all his nemies were dead; yet it does not seem to have occurred to science outside of the District of Columbia that the best if not the only way to put an end to impure milk is to eradicate every imagina ble agency of its production. The general public may think they suffer, perhaps, but are the prejudices of the ignorant to be considered when salaried Science sets forth upon its triumphant and exalted march? . In the argot of the throbbing multitude, not much! The procession will proceed. We shall be fed with pasteurized milk and denatured cream and sterilized "clabber" until we do not know the difference between red liquor and boiled water, and shall have ceased to care. It will be only another step along the pathway of governmentally coast, each eliminating blunders made arranged happiness. Our rapture will

ally conducted exaltation.

AND THE BUILDING STREET, MINT SO HISTORY

But why not, in this hour of fate, turn to the modest, patient and prolific goat? Cows may come and cows may go; the goat is with us always. It gives better, richer and more wholesome milk. It is a peast of rare discretion and of astounding health. It does not browse upon unwholesome vegetation. It discriminates with more than ordinary human wisdom. And whether it feeds at odd times upon sardine cans, or horses' tails, or castaway umbrellas, as ribald persons have suggested, the fact remains that its fiesh is firm and sweet and its milk beyond suspicion or reproach.

We offer no suggestion to the Hon. JAMES WILSON, Secretary of Agriculture. He is at present occupied with passionate protests against popular hostility to the skunk. Enough for us to applaud scientific methods in respect of cow's milk, and suggest that when the experts shall have finally exterminated "Bossy" the milk loving millions of our native land will quench their ravening thirst in the rich and healthful liquor of the goat.

#### "Home Work,"

From a school administration too much given to frills, fads and fancies it is good hear an occasional note of conservatism. Such a note is sounded in the present investigation by our public school authorities of the matter of home work

equired of pupils. With almost complete unanimity-how could it be otherwise?-New York principals report the attendance of mischievous nsequences upon the ill advised reuirement of home preparation for classes. They propose various remedies, some sensible, some ridiculous, nearly all inadequate.

The real remedy is simple. Probably that is why the schoolmasters are unable to see it. Too little is done in school, too much left to be done at home. Five hours a day is certainly sufficient, even with overcrowded classrooms and too heavily recruited grades, for the work of review, preparation and recitation. require more time of children in the

primary and grammar grades is brutal. Germany is even now discussing the heartrending problem of child suicides caused by school conditions similar to our own. To avoid such a development our school directors could do nothing more conducive to real progress than to take a step backward: drop the "play studies," abolish "home work," readjust the schedule of study and recitation periods-and give the child a chance to be a child instead of a prodigy in goggles.

We commend to all those who are interested professionally, sentimentally or pa-Canal a careful study of the recent decline and fall off of about a hundred thousand cubic feet of the face of the Wachusett dike in Massachusetts. That event has perhaps a more intimate relation to the problem at Gatun than at first sight may appear.

#### Venye Buomaparte.

From the Westminster Gazette.
Memory of a very curious law case is revived by the claim which a Luynes farmer is bringing against the ex-Empress Eugénie for something like £200,000, affeged to be due as the principal and interest of a loen asid to have been made by the claimant's great-uncle to Napoleon III. as long ago as 1856; and it would not be wonderful if, upon the circumces as stated, this action came to as ignomiending as the cartier. When the town of Marseilles went to law against

the ex-Empress Eugenie a quarter of a century age to emdeavor to reclaim a piece of land which in the flourishing days of the Second Empire it presented to her late husband, the counse! fo muricipality commenced his speech, amid found silence, by justifying the designation of the fliustrious defendant as "Veuye Buonaparte, n the ground that according to law all French lizens were equal. herefore belonged to her no more.

There was in this an echo of the "Veuve Capet" style of Fouquier Tinville's tribunal of the Terror by which the hapless Marie Antoinette was conemped, which revolted every French citizen of decent mind: and the action was dismissed with costs against the claimants, to the great joy of many sincere Republicans. But it is doubtful

# Solving the Curtain Problem

A further improvement on the build of the win-dow would be to make use of the clever invention which a lady patented some time ago. The idea ame to her after long endurance of the trials caus by perpetual changing and washing of musling and lace. The shape of her windows necessitated having drawn muslin "blinds" fixed to the lower sashes, but to avoid having to change these every two or three weeks she had a second frame and glass made to fit exactly over the existing lower sash, and the drawn curtain was fixed between the

sash, and the drawn curtain was fixed between the two sheets of glass.

From the appearance of the windows, seen from either the interior of the room or exterior of the house, it was impossible to detect any difference from the usual order of things, but the saving in the wear and tear of the muslin blinds, the freedom from worry and lessening of the washing bill—for this was a large building with a great number of windows—soon repaid the cost of the figments. The curtains might remain unchanged for a twelvementh at least and even then could hardly be called—month at least and even then could hardly be called mth at least and even then could hardly be called led when taken down.

# More Indians Working.

Declarged correspondence St. Paul Dispatch.
Spring on the Pine Ridge Indian reservation this say means great activity among its indian resents, numering now about 7,000 in all. Much of he season's work is well under way, and crops of corn, oats and potatoes, in addition to the gardet truck, will be raised. While the land is essentially stock raising land, not being well adapted to farm ing on account of the dryness, yet more interest is og taken yearly in the matter of farming, under actual cultivation.

The Indians also are giving intelligent attention to the question of stock raising. So far their stock consists chiefly of cattle and horses; but it is noticeable that the latter are improving much in quality instead of the tough little Indian ponies, inferior i all other respects, the Indiens are now buying a od class of horses. Many of the Indians are engaged in the business

of freighting from the railroad at Gordon to the reservation, and often as many as thirty or forty eams may be passed on the road with supplies fo the agency, and driven by Indian owners class of work excellent horses are employed.

### The Bace. Our national conventions are growing more and more like our racecourses, where to the knowing ones there are few surprises.—Colonel Watterson.

Colonel Henry Watterson Mighty truth surmises There are few surprises

By condition, work and form Judges the beginner: Not by such a cautious way Choose him simply for his name,

Or from tip or destiny, Or from necromancy. When 'tis over, Uncle Sam

Then economizes: Everything is just the same, There are few surprises.

titute fresh tribute to the regime of THE LATE CHARLES H. HINTON. opher of the Fourth Dimension and

Inventor of the Baseball Gun To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The sudden death of Charles H. Hinton last Tuesday in Washington has removed a leader in advanced speculative thought whose loss wil the mouned speculative thought whose loss win the mouned by all who knew his charm and literary ability, but especially by those of the increasing cult of Higher Space, or the so-called "Fourth Dimension." In this subject Mr. Hinten atood alone, taking issue with the mathematicians who regard the theory of the higher dimensionality of space as merely a fancy which has nothing whatever to do with

the actual physical aspect of the universe.

Mr. Hinton was, however, a mathematician
as well known in the orthodox branches of the science as he was as a proponent of the "Non-Euclidean Geometry." His father, Dr. Hinton, a philosophical writer in England, was a personal friend of George Eliot and her coterie. Dr. Hinton's most popular book was "The Mystery of Pain," which about the middle of the last century caused considerable comment, foreshadowing in a way some of the postulates of recent metaphysical theo-ries of medicine. Charles H. Hinton was a Master of Arts of Oxford, and after teaching a few years in the Japanese Government mid-die schools took the chair of mathematics at Princeton. He was afterward professor of mathematics at the University of Minnesota leaving there to go to the Naval Observatory and then to the Patent Office. At Princeton Prof. Hinton became publicly

known as the inventor of the famous "base ball gun" with which the Princeton nine prac tised for some time, and which was subsequently discarded on account of the fear it quently discarded on account of the fear it inspired in the batter. In this a charge of gunpowder was exploded in a collapsible chamber in the breech of a large calibre smooth bore gun, the speed being regulated by means of an increase of decrease of the size of the chamber, trombone fashion. Any desired pitch, wind, drop or shoot was effected by means of mechanical fingers at the muzzle by means of mechanical fingers at the muzzle of the gun, and curves of any sort were accu-

ately given.

Prof. Hinton's hobby and his life work was an investigation of the theory of Higher Space. The idea that our conception of space as limited to three dimensions may be in-adequate to the physical facts of the universe was foreshadowed in Pisto and in Kant. The mathematical side of the hypothesis has since its inception by Gauss and Loba-chewsky been developed by many mathe-maticians, Prof. Simon Newcomb, long at the head of the Naval Obserwatory, and Prof. Stringham of the University of Cali-fornia being prominent in the work with ligher space solids. This branch of the ubject has, indeed, been carried out even

to a discussion of n dimensions.

The possibility that there may be in space an actual corroboration of this speculative theory or a real higher dimensionality of which we are not conscious was first asserted by Prof. Zöllner after his experiments with Slade, the celebrated spiritualistic medium in Berne. Slade's so-called spirit manifestations were subsequently proved to be fraud-ulent, mere mechanical tricks; but from their nature they were if genuine only ex-plicable by means of the theory of a higher space. A light, for instance, appeared be wall was undistorted, being the exact shape of the table itself, a phenomenon which would be possible only if the source of illumination was an infinite distance away.

Prof. Hinton, however, proceeded more

scientifically in his attempt to discover whether anything in nature or in experience bore out the theory that our conception of space is limited. Taking the imaginary ex periences of beings limited to a two dimen-sional existence, he worked out a series of exercises describing how such beings of limited consciousness could arrive at an apprehension of "three space," and pro-ceeding by analogy he extended the same system of reasoning to what, were four space true, would be our apprehension of four space solids when projected upon our space. Stringham of the University of California had named the simplest four space solid, the higher cube, an ootahedroid. Prof. Hinton has called the same object a "tessa-

This method of analogy had before been used by Abbott in his "Flatland." Hinton, however, went further and attempted to prove that by a series of definite exercise familiarizing the mind with what would fol low were the theory true one could build up an intuitive conception of four dimensional shapes and motions. In thus applying the theory to physics Hinton stood unique in until by means of his theories he solved many abstruce mathematical puzzles, in-cluding the celebrated "Morley's problem," which had been worked out before, only once for the plane and solid. Hinton perfected an elegant proof for three and four dimensions, working on new lines of dem tion, employing a povel substitute which he

tion" in the equations. Hinton's chief contribution to the subject lies in his application of the fact of the almost universal symmetry of organic nature to the theory of higher space. His hypothesis, in brief, is that our space has an infinitesimal thickness in the fourth direction as a material plane may be said to have ar infinitely small "thickness" in order to be real. In this "thickness" lies the field of atomic activity, enabling atoms to have four dimensional motions, the simplest o four dimensional motions, the which-revolution about a plane—he called "birotation." In everything concerned with the infinitely small, Hinton believed four dimensional motions possible. He found another confirmation of this idea in the exact analogy between the scientific definition of a four dimensional "vortex" with what is known of the electric circuit. It was along these lines that he was working just before his death.

Prof. Hinton's publications have all been on these subjects. His first book was called "Scientific Romances," published in two volumes; the second embodied his theories in two pieces of fiction, "Stella" and the "Unfinished Communication." Later, "A New Era of Thought" and "The Fourth Dimension" embodied his more definite re-searches. His last book, just about to be hed, is entitled "An Episode in Flat-Prof. Hinton's classical training and wide knowledge of science enabled him to make these books especially surestive and remove from them the taint of such vagueness and freakishness as is usually connected with the subject.

Prof. Hinton took issue point blank with the mathematicians in his belief that a correct conception of space could be attained only by physical manipulation rather than by mean of symbols. He was went to term mathe-matics "wicked" as employing a false idea of the universe, and to those who asked for an explanation he often illustrated with the folowing amusing piece of casuistry. "Suppose you have four boys and one pie

If you want to divide the pie equally each are two boys, each will have one-half of the pie. If one boy, he will have the whole pie. But if there is only half a boy, he will have two pies, which is manifestly impossible, as there is only one ple

Although his works have been taken up to an extent by Theosophists and other tran-scendental cuits, Hinton himself was an absolute materialist, and believed only in could be evidenced by his senses. This did not, however, prevent him from writing many extraordinary fables, at once poetic and philosophical, which have been published in English periodicals. Among these one may be quoted as an example of his thought and style:

In a small box of wainut wood were a gold ball and a gilt ball. The gilt ball was wrapped in pink cotton wool and those paper, but the gold ball was loose and free to roll back and forth, benging against the sides of the box. At last the gill ball ould stand it no longer.

"Oh, don't do that !" It exclaimed. "Why not?"
"How can you be so wloked?"

"But, if you don't look out-" "You'll rub it off:" "Rub WHAT off?" seld the gold ball. At the time of his doubt Prof. Hinton was an examiner in the Patent Office. It was for his civil nervice examination for the positive in a single night. Finding that he was obliged to qualify in chemistry, which he had not studied for years, and fearing that he had not passed, he took a second examination a month later, only to find that he had passed with a higher mark on the first test than on the last. He was, almost till his death, a vigorous athlete and an ardent cross country walker. Although on accoun of his enthusiasm for metageometry he was never a great success as an instructor is his never a great success as an instructor is his college positions, he made many filends, and in Princeton endeared himself to the students by one of the most successful practical jokes ever perpetrated there. This was just after his perfection of the baseball gun. He invited the faculty and students to a lecture, at vited the faculty and students to a lecture, at which he demonstrated the machine and described its scientific theory. While he was upen the platform the lecture was interrupted by the arrival of a special delivery postman who walked down the siste and called to the professor. As he had been the victim of many practical jokes and "horsed" by the students according to the Princeton custom the audience prepared for some absurd diversion. After protesting against the in-terruption, but not being able to send away the messenger. Prof. Hinton begged per-mission to look at a letter important enough to demand consideration at such a time. He read aloud, and had turned two pages. reading an account of a baseball game in the year 1950, before the students discovered that the joke was upon them. Later, after a Pennsylvania-Princeton football game, Prof. Hinton became the myth hero of the atudents by throwing bodily over a fence a husky Pennsylvania man who had attempted to snatch a yellow chrysanthemum from the

or account of the charm of his manner. his culture and the originality of his theories he had many friends among the faculties of other colleges, and carried on correspondenses with many of those most prominent in specu-lative thought. He had published several papers in the reports of various scientific societies. He had just begun to win for his pet theory the consideration of scientific in-vestigators and increasing respect. He had himself no hard and fast opinions on higher of investigation, a rationale of thought. His methods were simple in theory but arduous in practice—in his endeavor to achieve through the senses alone what might be accomplished by means of symbols with a single sweep of he algebraic brush. His method will un-loubtedly be pushed further and further by his followers, though it is diametrically op-posed to such reasoning as impels the modern occultists, or even the secieties for psychical

research.

Prof. Hinton was born in London in 1853.

He leaves a widow and five sons. Mra. Hinton is well known in Washington as a lecturer on poetry and the author of many charming GELETT BURGESS. NEW YORK, May 4.

His Fame Folds in This Orb o' the Earth WADY BOOFY, Abyssinia, May 4 .- A sucessful operation on the teeth of the Negus's pet lion Theodore was performed last night.

HENRY'S, Paris, May 4.—The new America "Teddi" was formally inaugurated o-day. The press describes it as very bit-

ing (frès mordant).

CAMBRIDGE, Mess., May 4.—The Harvard Observatory announces the discovery of a new star, Nu Gamma Roosevelti. MADRID, May 4.—If it is a boy one of its names will be Teodoro.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Professor Starr of the University of Chicago has brought with him

rom the Congo Free State a gyascutis upon which he has bestowed the name of Teddy t is prognathous, copiously dentated and roars continually.

St. Louis, May 4.—A new daisy, Roose-veltia Perennis, bloomed in the Shaw gar-COLOMBO, Ceylon, May 4.—Bhang Betel, Malay pearl fisher in the Gulf of Manar, has found what local scientists, call the most wonderful production is natural history. It is an oyster which constantly makes a noise etrikingly resembling human speech. It has been named provisionally "ostrea Roose veltiana." It will be shipped to London by

the P. & O. steamer Teddy. POTEDIM, May 4.—The Emperor William has just ordered a 100 horse-power touring car. It will be painted blood red and the name "Theodor R." will be used instead of the

JAIPORE, India, May 4.- In the royal menagerie last night the prize fighting cock Teddy won the championship atter thirteen desperate

HYDERABAD, May 4.—The Nizam's favor ite hunting leopard Teddy ran down three deer in two minutes and thirty seconds yesterday afternoon, incidentally beating the world's record for trained leopards FEZ, May 4 .- The Sultan's crack falcor

Teddy has disappeared. It is feared that i has been kidnapped by Raisuli. Caino, May 4.—The real cause of the ten-sion between the Khedive and the British gent is said to be the insistent demand of the former that Egypt be called Rooseveltia. The Khedive, who speaks English perfectly, says: "I do not understand the objections of the English. They wish to make my country a progressive modern State. What then? Throw away the old name. We have done with the Pharaohs. This land is full of sand. It is subject to storms of hot air. It is super ment. Even its statues talk. It has sphinxe and cataracts. It is subject to periodical inundations. There can be no true name for it but Rooseveltia. I admire your sovereign. He is subject to nobody. ontrast to a gentleman in my position!"

LEASA, May 6.—The innumerable Buddhist

prayer wheels in Tibet are now known as "Teddies." A rather unfortunate nickname." in the opinion of the Tashi Lama. By the steps of Buddha, these our do not go around fast enough to justify calling them after your Grand Lame. NYAK, British Straits Settlements, May 4.

The lively popular amusement styled "running amuck" is now known as "running steddy It is more spirited than ever, though some reactionaries complain that it is annoying have knives stuck, into them without due HADDAM, Conn., Nay 4 .- Mrs. Jerubabel

Haynes of this place has presented her hus hand with their thirteenth child. It was named Theodore Roosevelt Haynes. The usual letter of congratulation is expected. Mr. and Mrs. Haynes were the founders of the Anti-Race Suicide and Anti-Corporation Club of Haddam.

BANGKOK, May 4.—The sacred elephant Teddy is suffering from enlargement of the trunk. It is feared that he has been polsoped by the aniline dye in his yellow robe. Toxio, May 4 .- By the virtues of the Emperor Mount Fugiyama will be Mount Roosevelt on and after this date.

sian whaler which called here reports that all whales and walruses in the Arctic are called eddies. OZARK MOUNTAINS, Mo., May 4 .- A terrible ragedy was enacted in the pool in Colonel

Mose Wetmore's game preserve last night. The Colonel's prize alligator Teddy ate the Colonel's prize ostrich Billy Bryan after a desperate struggle.

Washington, May 4.—Scoretary Garfield's pet canary Teddy is suffering from a severe attack of pip, complicated by grip.

ALBANY, May 4 .- It is reported here that the Hon, Jacob Riis will soon ask the Legisature to change his name to Theodore Roosevelt 2d. SAN FRANCISCO, May 4 .- In a ferocious fight lasting more than five hours at the Canine Coliseum the Boston terrier Teddy killed the brindle bull Square Deal. No

arrests. Fortunes were won and lost on the SLEEPY EYE, Minn., May 4 .- Square Deal, the finest Holstein cow in this part of the State, died of inanition last night. INDIANAPOLIS, May 4.—Harry S. Xew denies that he called Vice-President Fairbanks the

On Safe Ground. Enicker-Old man Jones talks only golf Bocker—Yes, it's to keep his college graduate so from picking flaws in his grammar.

MER GOLDWIN SMITH BAPLAIN To the Epison of The Sun-Sir: Inter-est is evidently felt in questions which I have been permitted to treat in your colwhich I have received there are points on which I should like, if you will allow me, to set myself right. Let me say that I speak and have spoken throughout as an inquirer, not as a teacher.

I. I heartily accept evolution and abandon the traditions which it has displaced. I would only be on my guard against being carried away, as by great discoveries we are in danger of being. Evolution, as so far revealed, is physical. It has not yet un-dertaken to account for the higher man, his gifts, his ideas, his aspirations. I do not suppose that there is any miraculous change or that development is not con-tinuous. Yet there may be an essential change, as there is from the germ to the living man. There is, I believe, as yet no attempt to account for the potentiality of the germ, which in its way is perhaps as great a miracle as the potentiality, intel-loctual, moral and spiritual, of the physical man. Man alone of all races is progressive. This in itself is a distinction, absolute and essential, between him and the brutes.

II. I have not broached any extreme doc-trine of the freedom of the will. Action. of course, has its spring in motive, mc ive in character and the complex influences which form it. I only venture to demur to the necessarian theory as opposed to our consciousness, while by excluding freedom sness, while by excluit excludes anything that can be truly called morality or moral judgment of action. It To me it appears that there are two, the motive and the volition. In actions which are matter of course we are not conscious of the duality. In doubtful actions, where there is a conflict of motives, we are. Upon what other theory can moral esponsibility or consciousness exist?

III. The leaning to orthodoxy with which

I am gently reproached goes not beyond a conviction, drawn from the study not of theology but of history, that of all the types of character hitherto produced the Christian type, founded on a belief in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, appears to be the happiest and the best. At its birth it encountered alien and hostile influences: Alexaudrine theosophy. Oriental asceticism, Byzantine imperialism. Later it encountered the worst influence of Later it encountered the worst innuence of all, that of theoracy engendered by the ambition of the monk Hildebrand. Theor-racy, not Catholicism or anything epiricusl, has been the source of the crimes of the Papacy; of the Norman raids upon Eng-land and Ireland; the civil wars kindled by Papal intrigue in Germany; the exterm tion of the Albigenses; the Inqu Alva's tribunal of blood in the Nethe the massacre of St. Bartholomew; the per-secution of the Huguanots; Jesuitiam and the unspeakable evils, religious, moral and political, which Jesuitiam has wrought. Through all this and in spite of it all Christian character has preserved itself, and it is still the basis of the world's best civiliastion. Much that is far outside the Chris-tian creed is still Christian in character and

traceable to a Christian source.

IV. I fully admit that society can be regulated by a law framed for mutual pro-tection and general well being without the religious conscience or other support than temporal interest. But if individual nterest or passion can break this law with mpunity, as often they can, what is there to withhold them from doing it? What is the value of a clean breast?

V. The fatherhood of God seems to be

implied in the Christian belief in the brotherhood of man. By using the phrase I meant to designate Christianity, not to open the question of Theism, with which in itself I have not attempted to deal. It does not seem possible that we should ever have direct proof through human observat and reasoning of the existence of Deity or of the divine aim and will. To some power, and apparently to some moral power, we must owe our being. We can hardly believe that creation planned the germ endowed itself with life and provision for development. But what can have been the aim of creation? What can have led to the production of humanity, with all the evil and suffering which Omniscience must have foreseen? What was there which without such a process mere flat, so far as we can see, could not produce? The only thing that presents itself is character, which apparently must be self-formed and developed by resistance to evil. We have had plenty of "evidences" in the manner of Paley or the Bridgewater Treatises, met by sceptical, argument on the other side; but has inquiry yet tried to fathom the mystery of human existence?

VI. One thing for which I have earnestly pleaded is the abolition of clerical tests which are in fact renunciations of abs loyalty to truth. Would this involve the dissolution of the Churches? Nothing surely can put an end to the need of spiritual association or to the usefulness of the pas-torate so long as we believe in spiritual life. such as might have done us the highest service in the quest of trails service in the quest of truth, conde silence by the tests. GOLDWIN SMITE.

Savings of the World.

According to the Bureau of Statistics in Statistical Abstract for 1906," 91,273,881 thi "Statistical Abstract for appearing the postal people have \$11,801,229,809 on deposit in the postal and other savings banks of the world. The accounts average \$129,20 cach, and represent \$12,50 cach, and repres counts average the total population (863,8 the various countries. Some Asiatic counest included, notably China, whose fasser

Country.		Depositors	. 4	s. And
United States		. 8,027,102		9430.7
Germany			1578	188.8
United Kingdom				85.2
Austria				188.0
France				75.0
Italy			Maria	74.4
Russia				92.1
Hungery			100	236.0
Denmark				150.2
Switzerland				146.4
Australia		. 1,123,284	2200	150-4
Sweden				87.2
Belgium			9	66.8
Norway		. 790,907	60	128.6
Netherlands			No. of the	86.0
Canada		. 209,663		205.4
Japan				4.8
Spain				181.0
New Zealand			(KS )	158.5
British India			35.4	41.0
Pinland				60.2
In postal savings !				
are \$1,805,269 deposits	ore and	At 700 she	054 4	D MENGE
tre or wond, while one belongs			Anni Gi	Property

e 81,808,269 depositors at e accounts averaging 65 The leaders are:	2.20 each.	deposts,
Country.	Depositors.	As. Acct.
nited Kingdom	9,568,049	876,00
Ance	4,845,440	60.74
aly	8,827,823	87.81
elgium	1,786,146	65.01
utajaajazu	1.418.448	62.40
etheriands		44.20
mada		277.00
ittsh India	1.055.010	41.00
pan		4.10

Nessus had just donned the pelsoned i reather," he explained, Herewith nobody wondered at his

The Way of Bt. Enicker-Are your plans made for the su-